



Security Council

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Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)

Note verbale dated 5 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

The Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Chairman of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999) concerning Afghanistan and has the honour to enclose a copy of Pakistan's report pursuant to Security Council resolution 1390 (2002) (see annex).

A copy of the aforementioned report was forwarded to the Chairman of the Monitoring Group on Afghanistan pursuant to resolution 1390 (2002) on 15 April 2002.



Annex to the note verbale dated 5 June 2002 from the Permanent Mission of Pakistan to the United Nations addressed to the Chairman of the Committee

Report of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan pursuant to Security Council resolution 1390 (2002)

The Government of Pakistan is committed to fully implementing the provisions of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1390 (2002). Pakistan condemns terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including State terrorism.

2. Pakistan is an important member of the international coalition in the fight against terrorism since the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States.
3. Combating terrorism has been one of the major policy objectives of the present Government since Pakistan itself has been a victim of this menace for many years. Our fight against terrorism precedes the 11 September terrorist attacks in the United States.
4. Details of administrative and legislative measures taken by the Government to combat terrorism are contained in Pakistan's compliance report rendered pursuant to UN Security Council resolution 1373 (2001).
5. A list of measures against terrorism initiated by the Government is summarized below.

Pre-September 11 Measures

- Establishment of Anti-Terrorism Courts for speedy trial of terrorist cases.
- Signing of Extradition treaties with 27 countries to track down and apprehend terrorists and other criminals.
- Sharing of information with other countries and Interpol.
- Banning sectarian organizations involved in sectarian violence such as Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Sipah-e-Muhammad.
- Launching a de-weaponization campaign to collect illegal weapons throughout the country.
- Ratification of nine international anti-terrorism conventions.

Post-September 11 Measures

- The national security agencies have been put on high alert to combat terrorism.
- Increased security and patrolling along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.
- Arrest of a number of terrorist suspects.
- Increased security at airports including more rigorous checking of personnel and cargo.
- Tighter visa policy to check the infiltration of terrorists.

- Freezing of assets and accounts of individuals and entities involved in terrorism in pursuance of UN Security Council resolutions 1267 (1999), 1333 (2000), 1363 (2001), 1373 (2001) and 1390 (2002).
- Setting up of a special working group on money laundering.
- Increased cooperation and coordination with the international community in anti-terrorism activities.
- Setting up of a focal point in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to coordinate efforts for implementation of the UN anti-terrorism conventions and resolutions.

DETAILED REPORT

6. In accordance with Para 2 of Resolution 1390 (2002), the Government of Pakistan has taken the following measures "with respect to Osama bin Laden, members of the Al-Qaeda organization and the Taliban and other individuals, groups, undertakings and entities associated with them, as referred to in the list created pursuant to resolutions 1267 (1999) and 1333 (2000) to be updated regularly by the Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999)...."

Operative Paragraph 2(a)

Freeze without delay the funds and other financial assets or economic resources of these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities, including funds derived from property owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by them or by persons acting on their behalf or at their direction, and ensure that neither these nor any other funds, financial assets or economic resources are made available, directly or indirectly, for such persons' benefit, by their nationals or by any persons within their territory;

7. The State Bank of Pakistan (SBP) has issued directives/advisories to all banks and financial institutions to freeze the accounts of the individuals/organizations/entities suspected of involvement in terrorist activities in accordance with the lists received from the UN Sanctions Committee and US Department of State. Also, a working group has been constituted by the Ministry of Finance to draft a legal framework for effectively curbing money laundering activities in the country. The working group comprises concerned Ministries and organizations including the Securities and Exchange Commission of Pakistan and the State Bank of Pakistan.

8. To combat financing for terrorism, the State Bank of Pakistan has formulated a number of regulations to regulate the operations of banks and Non-Banking Financial institutions. These include:

- a) Prudential Regulation XI requiring banks to institute effective procedures to determine the true identity of every would-be account holder.
- b) Prudential Regulation XII and Rules of Business 22, outlining guidelines to banks and NBFIs for preventing money laundering activities and other unlawful trades by establishing procedures for

ascertaining status and source of earnings of the customers and regular monitoring of accounts and suspicious transactions.

9. All the banks are compliant with the Core Principle 15 developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision which requires banking supervisors to determine that banks have adequate policies, practices and procedures in place to prevent the banks being used by criminal elements.

Operative Paragraph 2(b & c)

Prevent the entry into or the transit through their territories of these individuals, provided that nothing in this paragraph shall oblige any State to deny entry into or require the departure from its territories of its own nationals and this paragraph shall not apply where entry or transit is necessary for the fulfillment of a judicial process or the Committee determines on a case by case basis only that entry or transit is justified;

Prevent the direct or indirect supply, sale and transfer, to these individuals, groups, undertakings and entities from their territories or by their nationals outside their territories, or using their flag vessels or aircraft, of arms and related material of all types including weapons and ammunition, military vehicles and equipment, paramilitary equipment, and spare parts for the aforementioned and technical advice, assistance, or training related to military activities;

Visa, Entry and Exit Points Control

10. Following the September 11 terrorist attacks, border controls have been tightened. The Federal Investigation Agency (FIA) has been directed to exercise strict vigilance on all entry points to ensure implementations of UN Security Council resolutions.
11. The Immigration check post at Karachi has been equipped with modern gadgets under the PISCES programme to monitor the entry/exit of suspected individuals. Automatic screening of passengers is being extended at 18 airports or entry/exit points to stop such persons from entering into Pakistan.
12. Entry into Pakistan is being strictly regulated through visas issued by Pakistan Embassies and no entry into the country is allowed without a valid visa.
13. In case of suspicion, visitors to Pakistan are asked to report to the nearest Foreigners Registration Office for registration as provided in the registration of Foreigners Rules. A stamp to this effect is affixed on their passports. They are also required to obtain exit permit from the Foreigners Registration Office before leaving the country. Such persons are subjected to strict scrutiny at airports at the time of departure.
14. Joint Interrogative Teams (JIT) have been set up to prevent illegal border crossings along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. Home Departments of the NWFP and Baluchistan

Provinces are maintaining records including photographs of all foreigners as well as Pakistanis returning from Afghanistan

15. Surveillance of the border areas have been beefed up with the help of air-surveillance in NWFP and Baluchistan and deployment of regular army troops along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border.

16. In order to deal with illegal immigrants, National Aliens Registration Authority (NARA) was set up in January 2001 under the Foreigners (Amendment) Ordinance 2000. This authority is responsible for the registration of foreigners and issuance of work permits to aliens seeking employment in Pakistan.

17. Pakistan has laid down the following special procedures for Hajj to ensure against illegal exit/entry:

- a) Only Pakistani nationals can apply for Hajj under Regular and Sponsorship schemes on computerized Hajj applications. Photographs of pilgrims are scanned and provided to concerned organizations including security agencies for their use.
- b) Pilgrims are grouped on the basis of their place of departure, and category of accommodation.
- c) Hajj passports are prepared by the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation and are handed over to pilgrims 48 hours before departure to Saudi Arabia.

Anti-Terrorism and Crime Prevention Measures

18. The Anti-Terrorism Act 1997 (Amended in 2001) provides a legal framework for the suppression of terrorist offences.

19. In order to regulate and supervise the sectarian groups, a National Data Base has been created containing complete information about sectarian parties, leaders, activists, criminals, sectarian cases, blasphemy cases etc.

20. The National Central Bureau, Pakistan has been designated as the national focal point for international crime prevention and sharing information with United Nations Center for International Crime Prevention and Drug Control. The Bureau has been responding to references relating to terrorism received from foreign missions in Islamabad and INTERPOL.

21. The Government has formulated an Arms Control Policy to counter the proliferation of illegal weapons. The salient features of the Policy are as follows:

- a) Ban on Brandishing/Display of Weapons was enforced on 1st March 2000. Defaulters were awarded strict punishments.

- b) Ban on issuance of Arms Licenses was imposed on 15 February 2001.
- c) In June 2001, the Surrender of Illicit Arms Act, 1991 was enforced throughout Pakistan. The Act lays down severe punishments including life imprisonment and confiscation of property for violators.
- d) Arms recovery campaign was launched on 1st June, 2001. A total of 125,990 arms have been retrieved so far under this operation.
- e) A positive list of weapons has been approved for the issuance of arms licenses.
- f) Re-registration/revalidation of arms in Islamabad and Punjab is being started as Model Projects with the assistance of UNDP and a Database of Arms licenses will be created by Islamabad Capital Territory with the help of National Database and Registration Authority.
- g) Before issuance of new arms licenses following actions will be completed:
 - I) Creation of database of Arms Dealers.
 - II) Computerization of old record of Arms Licenses.
 - III) Re-registration/revalidation of existing Arms Licenses.
 - IV) Introduction of new License book with security features.

22. The Provincial Governments have been directed to ensure that the supply and sale of arms and related material of all types should be prevented to the individuals/entities declared terrorists.